

THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1776.

THE

NUMBER 1733.

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN



JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ANISE OF BREAD, published the 2d Nov. 1775
Flour at 20s. per Cent.
A WHITE Loaf of such Flour to weigh
1lb. 8oz. for 4 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel 6s	of Beef per Barrel 45/0
Barley 20/0	Pork 40/0
Peas 12/0	Salt 4/0
Green Broad 12/0	India tea, 11/0
White-India Rum 5/0	Chocol. per Dos. 11/0
New-England do. 3/0	Bees Wax 3/0
Molotov. Sugar 64/0	Indian Corn per Bushel 3/0
Single reed'd ditto 3/0	Wood 25 to 30/0
Molasses 2/0	

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and
Setting, till Thursday next.

P's Age.	Water.	H. M.	H.	High Water.
Thursday	3	11	after 5	before 7
Friday	3	12	5	55
Saturday	4	12	5	54
Sunday	5	1	5	53
Monday	6	2	5	52
Tuesday	7	3	5	49
Wednesday	8	4	5	47

Days 12 Hours 8 min. the 21st.

JOHN and WILLIAM IMLAY,
REQUEST all persons indebted to them, whose
accounts have been long due, to pay the same
immediately, otherwise their accounts will be put
into the hands of an Attorney. In their absence,
call on Mr. Ebenezer Hazard, near the Coffee-
House.
New-York, March 14, 1776.

At a meeting of the committee of observation,
for Bedford, Poundridge and Salem, brought
before them, Thomas Forman, of Bedford, charged,
that he had acted, and that he still acts inimical
to the liberties of the country; he acknowledged
he had not signed the general association, and that
he still retained the same principles against the pro-
ceedings of the united colonies; and by evidence,
it appeared, that lately in conversation with one of
his neighbours about the times, he told him he did
not inform himself, that he received letters which
was not allowed to be printed in New-York, for
his own information.

Resolved by this committee, That the charge is
fully supported, and that the said Thomas Forman
be defamed, and published as an enemy to the
country; and forbid any persons having any dealings
with him from the date hereof, on penalty of
being deemed the same themselves, until he satisfy
this committee for his present and past misconduct.
Extract from the Minutes.

1773 ZEBADIAH MILLS, Clerk.

Salem, Feb. 7, 1776.
At a meeting of the committee of observation,
for Bedford, Poundridge and Salem; having
Benjamin Clofe, of Salem, brought before them;
he owned he had not signed the association, but had
signed Col. Phillips's paper against the Congress, that
he was under an oath to stand for the King. By
evidence, it appeared, as he was in conversation
with one of his neighbours about the troubles now
in America, and of many being killed, he said he
doubted not but there were many now in Hell, a
curse the Presbyterian ministers for teaching such
doctrine; they were a doing the Devil's service, and
he would pay them and much more talk against
the country.

Resolved by this committee, That said Clofe be
defamed, and that he has acted, and still acts in-
imical to the country, and forbid any person having
any dealings with him from the date hereof, until he
satisfy this committee for his past misconduct.

At the same meeting, Benjamin Clofe, jun. of
Salem, appeared before this committee, on exami-
nation by evidence, and his own confession, it ap-
peared he had not signed the general association, but
had signed Col. Phillips's paper against the Congress,
and lately said he was a friend to government, but
was determined to be neutral, and not fight for the
country nor against it, and much more to the same
purpose.

Resolved by this committee, That said Benjamin
Clofe, jun. be deemed and published as an enemy
to the country, and forbid any person having any
dealings with him, without leave of this committee.
Extract from the Minutes.

1773 ZEBADIAH MILLS, Clerk.

Poundridge, Feb. 9, 1776.
At a meeting of the committee of observation,
for Bedford, Poundridge and Salem, specially
called; Joseph Golding appeared before this com-
mittee and made the following confession.

I Joseph Golding, now before the committee of
observation, for Bedford, Poundridge, and Salem;
being charged with speaking at many different times,
against the Congress and the country, and in favour
of the ministerial party, which I acknowledge to
be the case, and am very sorry for the same, and
do hereby promise for the future, to be more careful
in my conversation, and also will forever hereafter
obey the Congress, and follow the rules of the com-
mittee, and will discover any plots that come to
my knowledge, made against the country. The
above I desire may be put in the publick prints,
which my hand, this ninth day of February, 1776.

JOSEPH GOLDING.
A true copy from the original,
ZEBADIAH MILLS, Clerk.

Substance of a Conversation between the
Prime Minister and his Friend.

F. WHY, my Lord, send Commissioners?
Has all the spirit of the na-
tion fled? We have been always unsuccessful
at the beginning of a war, but remember
we have ever triumphed at the close of it.
It will be an eternal stain upon our arms to
give up so tamely.

P. M. Sir, you perhaps are not fully ac-
quainted with our designs, and therefore
conclude as you do. I shall give certain
reasons, which make it not only expedient,
but absolutely necessary, to terminate the
quarrel immediately, if we can but bring his
Majesty to consent to it. The non-importa-
tion, which preceded the war, obliged us to
spend much of the money in our funds,
to keep the manufacturing towns quiet; our
resources, already too scanty, have suffered
a dreadful shock by the decline of trade;
and to add to this, we must give extraordi-
nary bounties, or we cannot raise a man.

We contend not with France remember,
and therefore the popular voice, if not a-
gainst us, is certainly not much in our fa-
vour; our credit is very low on this and ev-
ery other account, and therefore it is very
difficult to borrow such sums as we want.
Twenty thousand men in America will cost
us as much to support them as an hundred
thousand in Germany. We cannot get one
month's provision for them on the whole con-
tinent. They must be supplied from hence.

Consider the vast expence of transports and
seamen's wages, which are added to the or-
iginal cost of the provisions. We must not
only victual our troops for five months at
least before they can get fairly to the scene
of action, but we must victual the ship that
carries them for a six months voyage besides,
and what is still worse, we must feed every
ounce of fresh provisions they are to eat for
three months, and then deliver it to them
in a condition little better than that of car-
tion. When we work at the cheapest rate,
we must do thus much; but if we are obli-
ged to apply to foreign powers for troops,
consider how this must swell the bill. First,
a very large and uncommon subsidy to the
Prince who sells us so many troops; for he
will affect to consider them as sold, and
take advantage of our necessities. Secondly,
the pay, victualling, and transporting
of these troops, until they are ready to sail
for America, which alone will exceed their
regular wages for a twelvemonth, and then
the expences of transportation to America;
and every other expence attendant thereon,
which will rise to an enormous sum. Add
to all this, that the fleet which takes them
to America must be kept in constant pay and
employ, to carry them provisions. All this
of extraordinary, at a time when near one
half of the resources of the nation are cut off,
and there is not an Holland to be found,
who will lend us a farthing?

F. I did not fully attend to these matters,
I confess, my Lord, when I asked you the
question. There may be sufficient cause for
a negotiation, I plainly perceive; but what
terms do you intend to offer?

P. M. The Commissioners instructions
will be partly discretionary. They are to
make the best bargain they can, but not ex-
ceed what the Congress petitioned for. I
have hopes they will be content with less.

F. You mean not to indemnify them for
what they have suffered by restoring them
to the condition they were in before the
year 1763?

P. M. By no means. A repeal of the
acts is all we mean by it.

F. Should they demand security against
future encroachments, what will you do in
that case, my Lord?

P. M. Why grant them all they can ask.
They will require an act of Parliament to be
passed whereby we give up the right to tax
them for ever, or they will demand a char-
ter of privileges, expressing what they actually
possessed in the year 1763. As to the act of Par-
liament, they cannot insist on it, as this would
be more than they then had a right to; but
if they should, acts of Parliament are not
more permanent than other contracts on pa-
per. The King will never want a Minister
who will have influence enough to obtain the
repeal of any act whatever. Our constitu-
tion is so happily framed, that we can
change its very essence at pleasure, and yet
be agreeable to its best essential principle.

Where then is the necessity of scrupling them
an act of Parliament, such as they may
choose? And his Majesty will manage char-
ters.

F. Very true, my Lord, but you do not
intend to receive the attack?

P. M. Not if possible. Had we not ad-
vertained too mean an opinion of their abili-
ties, we need not have been brought to the
present difficulty. We now see our er-
ror, and if we can but retrieve it, all will
go well.

F. How so, my Lord, I don't compre-
hend you?

P. M. Had we sent one million over to
our several Governors, it would have done
more than ten millions will effect in the way
we are going. If our intelligence had been
good, but we need not reflect on it, I believe
they were as much deceived themselves as
they deceived us; we might have had 1000
men in each Colony to enforce the act before
it arrived, and then we should have succeed-
ed. Hereafter we will act more wisely. Let
us but calm the present tumult, and get
the arms out of their hands once more, and
I'll take care that they never take them up
again. They must give up all the forts into
his Majesty's hands; for as long as they
acknowledge him for their King, they can-
not deny him this right. It is part of his
prerogative as King, Generalissimo and Chief
Executor of the laws. These, properly
garisoned before we renew our attempts,
will effectually prevent every opposition.
They will crush their public meetings in the
birth. Had we done this all would now
have been safe. They can never act legally
against us, for the King's representative will
never give his sanction to their proceedings;
besides he will have the command of the mi-
litary, and can call them out as fast as they
attempt to act without his concurrence. A
year ago the Provincials had not a single
regiment to depend on, they now have fifty
thousand men. We must disarm them by a
treaty of some kind or other. The more
we seem to grant them now, the surer we
have them hereafter. Let them return to
the year 1763; nay, they shall have more
if they ask it. This present military spirit
must be cooled; let us lull them on the lap
of security, and the day is not far off when
all shall go to our minds. If the obdurate
temper of his Majesty does not defeat our
present plan, we shall draw a revenue from
them in less than ten years. They must not
be inured to war before the treaty is opened,
or else we are undone! The whole nation
was terrified with the dread of an invasion
at the beginning of the last war, because
they were not accustomed to war at their
doors. It is quite otherwise in countries
inured to war. The Americans are now
dreading the great invasion with which we
threaten them, and every province trem-
bling lest it should be made the seat of war.

Now is the time to treat with them, and
once get them to return to their peaceful
employments, and the terror excited by the
present prospect will make them very timid
hereafter; but should we push matters a
little farther, it will become familiar to them,
and then nothing but superiority in the field
will effect our purpose, and it would more
than double our present debt to obtain this.
Besides, let us strike in before their cash be-
gins to circulate freely in a new channel.
We have much to dread from such movement.
The money of the merchant and farmer
has now lost its circulation; but, like a riv-
er dammed up, it will ere long find a new
channel, and then their sufferings will be
diminished tenfold. If his Majesty will but
give the reins into my hands for seven years,
I will make up matters, for the present, on
any terms they shall ask, except granting
them Governors of their own nomination;
and I will lose my head if I do not bring
them into such a state of submission, that it
never shall be in their power to rebel a se-
cond time. Should they demand and insist
on the privilege of nominating their own
Governors, and partitioning their own forts,
I would advise his Majesty to treat with
them as an independent people, rather than
to submit to such terms. Give two thirds
of their legislative powers into my hands by
means of a Governor of his Majesty's ap-
pointment, and a Council under his influ-
ence; and if, with the whole executive to
back them, I do not effect my purpose, I shall

ever consider myself as unfit to be the prime
Minister to a great King. If two thirds
cannot be obtained, I dare even risk it on
the bare appointment of a Governor. Let
us get them once more to dependence, I
will not be mistaken.

F. Oh, then, you do not intend by re-
conciling to give up the matter? I find I
am mistaken. If this is all, I am heartily
with you. I could never reconcile myself to
be filled by America.

P. M. As much give up by reconciling
now, as by repelling the stamp act formerly.
May my head lie low in the dust before
Great Britain gives up to her Colonies. No,
we were deceived in their strength. Let us
once disarm them, and we will not be de-
ceived hereafter.

F. But why not treat with the Congress
then?

P. M. I am for treating with them, and
if I can persuade his Majesty to it, we will.
But he is so chagrined at the opposition made
by the Congress, and by seeing a rebel at
the head of them, whom he had excepted
out of the list of pardoners, that he cannot
yet be brought to it. He wants to hang up
a few of the leaders at present, by way of
gratification for past disappointments. I am
not for railing their repentment any higher
at present; I wish rather to lay them asleep,
that I may subdue this rebellious spirit by
more secret and sure means, without ruin-
ing the nation.

(The conclusion of the conversation in a
future paper.)

How I came by the foregoing is not ma-
terial to the public. If the system it partly
unfolds is probable, or possible, the freedom
of America will do well to consider it, and
its place in your paper may not be usefully
occupied.

DIALOGUS.

From the Philadelphia Evening Post.

IT is the opinion of many people among
us, that the Congress should not declare
the Colonies independent of Great Britain
without a previous refusal to consult their
constituents about that important question.
But the complicated and increasing business
of the Congress will not admit of such a re-
cess. Would it not be proper therefore for
their constituents to declare their sentiments
upon that head as soon as possible? This
may be done by the various Committees and
Conventions on the Continent. Their votes
or resolves should determine the question in
the Congress. It was in this manner the
Continent first declared their determination
to resist by force the power of the British
parliament. The first Congress was nothing
but the echo of Committees and Conventi-
ons. In the present important question con-
cerning independence, the Congress should,
as in the former case, only echo back the
sentiments of the people. This can only be
done through the medium of Committees
and Conventions. The sooner, therefore,
they are convened for that purpose, the bet-
ter.

A LOVER OF ORDER.

A CARD, to the Committee of Congress,
of Naval Affairs.

THE Spaniards make it a practice to
erect monuments to the memory of
their illustrious heroes on the Ocean. This
they do by calling their ships of war by their
names. This custom not only does honour
to illustrious virtue, but is calculated to in-
spire the Commanders and sailors on board
their ships with courage. I suppose, in imi-
tation of the practice of the Spaniards, the
frigates now building for the Continental
service, are called by the names of Montgo-
mery, Warren, M'Pherson, Hendricks,
&c. Would not this be better than the ma-
ny gasconading and ridiculous names which
disgrace the lists of the English and French
navies—Such as the *Invincible*, the *Terri-
ble*, the *Revenge*, the *Phoenix*, the *Ot-
ter*, and the like.—I leave it to the Con-
gress to determine the rank of the officer—
or the nature of the service which shall in-
title a man to the honour of having a ship
called by his name. The honour should be
registered, in order that families may ascer-
tain their glory from it hereafter.

V A L E S C O.

From the Pennsylvania Gazette.
AFTER premising, that in the following essay you are by no means to expect a formal answer to the piece signed *Rationalist* in your last paper, I would inform you, that in a company where the important doctrine of Independence was pretty thoroughly agitated, a few evenings ago, I gathered the plan of the moderate man to be, for bearing arms and repelling the force that might be sent against America, till Great-Britain would grow weary of the enterprise, and be willing to make up with us on equitable terms. This he urged to be necessary for the reasons commonly produced to maintain that position, as, our descent from Britain, our connection by blood, interest, language, laws, constitution, religion, commerce, &c. with its inhabitants; our need of the national protection, if attacked by any foreign power, and the jealousy of our having been a very happy and flourishing people during our dependence upon the parent state.

To all this was answered, that there were certain times when minor states, as well as persons, became capable to judge and act for themselves; that the obligations for parental care and protection could never extend so far, as to entitle the former to oppress the latter in demands of an indefinite consideration for such favour; and finally, that unless the minor state should at some certain time be allowed to have power to debate, and settle the *quantum* due for protection, and choose whether to comply with such certain terms, or give up the protection offered; they were by no means on an equal footing with natural persons, who at a moderately early age, were at full liberty to leave their parents, and do the best they were able for themselves. America, it was observed, was not sent out a colony at the charge of Great Britain, and, for all the protection afforded her, might well be esteemed an orphan instead of a child; and with all the clamour raised on that head, with intention to lull the people into a submission to the most ruinous exactions, were a fair account stated, it would be found that the balance in favour of America would amaze all mankind! It was further observed, that the efforts used to persuade the Americans they are in a state of perpetual non age and dependence, discovers something very different from maternal affection or common justice. If minors labour for parents, they are also supposed to be provided for in all things by them, and to become lords of all they possess at certain periods. Here the parallel fails respecting states, each of which is presumed immortal. It remains, therefore, that the American states are neither the provinces, colonies, nor children of Great-Britain, any more than of Holland, Ireland or Germany, and that from their very settlement, Britain meant rather to milk than suckle them, the pretended right to control their manufactures and commerce, to sell them the lands (at a heavy purchase, and subject to an enslaving quitrent) which were in great part gained by their own blood and treasure, is founded in presumption of superior force, rather than solid reason. Luxury (and the search of ways and means to support it) is arrived to such a pitch in Britain, that the joint, who have usurped a tyrannic power, want provinces to drain of wealth, as their patterns, the debauched Romans had. Many are found to bafe, as to be willing their countrymen should become tributary to such vultures, if they might have a small pittance for gathering the tax—yea, even on condition it were demanded at the point of the bayonet. Here, is the true foundation of the claim of Great Britain, and here is the undeniable cause of the support this claim finds in America! What then are the honest, industrious and independent freemen of America to do in this case? My guide I have so long followed tells us, Declare independence immediately! Issue a manifesto, containing a full view of our rights, our grievances, and the unwearied applications we have made for their redress! Apply to the state, of whose readiness and power to assist us we have undoubted assurance. A neglect to improve the openings given us for that purpose may inspire those statesmen with resentment, and incite them to accept overtures from our enemies, and then we may indeed become *Provincians*! If we can withstand the tyrant of Britain without allies, we can, incontestibly, better withstand him with an ally, that has ever commanded a very compliant behaviour from him. This ally can with for nothing more, than such share of our commerce as will be convenient to both parties; and as that must be rather a gain than loss to us, we must be stupid beyond conception to delay the measure.

England has long protected Portugal, for a much less lucrative trade than we should carry on with France. Men must be very blind, who cannot see the fairness, the openness and safety of this obvious road to honour, wealth, freedom and internal happiness. By how many ways does divine providence invite us to emancipate ourselves from a state, which remained in, would be the ruin of our posterity, as certainly as they became human beings. Let prejudiced mortals dream what they may, and confound the ignorant with their jargon, freedom and dependency are opposite and irreconcilable terms; and dependency on a power, over which she has no influence nor control, is slavery, or I am yet ignorant of the term. The petty tyrants of every country always wish to have the people dependent on such a power; for under colour of authority from that power, they can carry on their oppressions, vexations and depredations, and when they are expostulated with on the occasion, they are sorry indeed that they are put upon so disagreeable a service, but what can they do? such are their express orders! I am widely mistaken, if nine tenths of the clamour raised against American independence, do not arise from that quarter. They tell you, "they had rather be governed by the mild and wise laws of Great Britain, than the decrees of an American mob." The truth is, neither they, nor their principals, wish to be governed by any laws that will effectually secure the liberty and property of the people from their ravenous clutches. If the people, by any means, obtain an adequate share in the legislature of this country, they know their visions of golden mountains, and millions of acres of tenanted soil, will all vanish, and themselves remain in the despoiled rank of their honest and contented neighbours. I am apt to think, however, that both principals and accomplices have for once overthrew themselves, and carried the matter too far for a safe and honourable retreat. Circumstances have strangely co-operated to open scenes, which no human foresight could have viewed in their full latitude. And what is there now wanting to complete the triumph of the friends of human nature, but a little fortitude, patience and perseverance? All Europe must allow, that while America was in the greatest good humour with her old mother, a scheme was laid to keep up a large standing army in her capital towns, and to tax her at pleasure for the support of it. They see that, from time to time, the most fraudulent and violent measures have been taken to support their entirely unprecedented claim, till at last, drained of their national troops, they have applied for assistance to other nations. By the law of nations, we were discharged from our allegiance the moment the army was posted among us without our consent, or a single farthing taken from us in like manner;—either of these being fundamental subversions of the constitution. It remains entirely with ourselves to have ample justice done to us.—We have no thing to do but declare off, and appeal to the *droit des gens*.—A very respectable power has given as unequivocal proofs as can be wished, of her disposition to right us.* Even the body of the people manifest the warmest desire to form a friendly alliance; witness the assiduous respect shown to a private gentleman, whom they only suspected to be a Delegate from the Congress. And on the other hand, what does all the hurry of appointing Commissioners, and no one knows what, on the other side the British channel indicate? Besides the discoveries of Cassandra, I will venture to affirm, that our ambitious master at length begins to fear in good earnest, that the string drawn too tight will break, and leave all his colonies to make new bargains for themselves. Obdurate and mulish as he is, he cannot longer persuade himself, that two such potent communities as France and North-America will neglect such a fortunate opportunity, to pay themselves the prodigious sums he has damaged them in a few past years. Aye, say some moderate men, that is our fear, that France will be for invading Canada or the Floridas, and thus we shall be for ever involved in war. Nothing, I confess, is more probable, if France can have nothing to expect from us, in an amicable and commercial way; but, *contra*, if we cast off her ancient enemy, there still remain islands, which, from present appearances, she has some eye upon.—From what has happened in the Mediterranean, it seems she is now no way skittish about affronting Oceana on her own element.

I cannot express my contempt of those wretches, who say, let us by all means de-

* By these expressions, published in the place where the Continental Congress are sitting, and not contradicted by them, we have reason to think they were published with the consent of some of the members, if not of the whole body; and that a treaty with France is in great forwardness, if not concluded.

tend ourselves against the violence of admittance till we bring them to reasonable terms; and then unite again, as we shall ever stand in great need of the protection of Great-Britain.—I verily believe a party among us feels much need of foreign protection; but a people who can make the proudest tyrant in Europe talk of Hanoverians, Hessians, Russians, Scotch Dutchmen, and half an eastern world, even while they are in the very infancy of preparation for defence, need not keep such a pining and whining about protection.

I must again exclaim, I cannot have patience with such inconsistent mortals, as disuade us from accepting assistance from a power who has at present no possible claim upon us, nor can ever demand more than we voluntarily and expressly stipulate; and that, when we are in actual war with a power, by themselves called the most formidable in Europe, and yet press us to fight that power alone, and bring her to terms, that we may enjoy her protection. If such do not wish to have us reduced, rather than protected, by the arms of Great-Britain, I am a novice in politics.

One word concerning these august Commissioners we hear so much of every day.—Those Americans, who flatter themselves their mission bodes any advantage to the country in general, will find themselves as much deceived as they have hitherto been by any similar declaration. The true state of the case is simply this, their efforts to subdue us to their absolute command, have founded through every court in Christendom, yea, in all quarters of the world, and they cannot keep themselves from doubting of the success. Now a formidable argument is to come, and with them the commissioners, to receive submission, and grant pardons on the most humiliating terms they can reduce us to, that they may let Europe know their great power in reducing their rebellious subjects to a sense of their duty. They are certain their time is short, they therefore aim to put as good a face upon the matter as possible, but at any rate to put an end to it for the present, still retaining so much acknowledged power as will sink us into slavery, whenever they find a proper opportunity to exercise it.

Finally, by the most unconstitutional, cruel and unjust measures, they have driven us to arms; we have emitted millions on the credit of the United Colonies, those millions must be sunk by the power which issued them, or a fund of the like kind can never again be established in America. Had our enemies no other object in view than the discredit of the Continental Currency, it would be sufficient to engage them to send a good number of emissaries, on any pretence which might give them opportunity to effect it. One deposit we have in our hands, which will solidly fund all the money we will need during the contest, which must inevitably be given up by the most favourable negotiation we can possibly flatter ourselves to expect. Surely a declaration of confiscation on one side, will warrant reprisal on the other. This is not only just in point of the present question, but absolutely necessary to keep the power of the crown within any possible limits, which cannot be, while it is possessed of millions of acres of land which it may dispose of at pleasure.

All parties agree we must one time separate from Britain. Set us back to sixty-three, and we will be as lucky as a farmer, who should have all his houses, fences, &c. destroyed, and the fields and meadows cleared in that time, grown up again.

CANDIDUS.

NAILS.
TEN Penny, twenty-penny and two-penny NAILS, to be SOLD by JACOB WILKINS, near the Old Slip Market, ALSO, TRAIN and LAMP OIL. Likewise to be SOLD or HIRED, Three Years time of a NAIL-MAKER, by said WILKINS.

To be SOLD or LET, And Entered upon immediately, A HEMP FARM, containing 110 acres, 70 acres of which is as good meadow as any in this Quarter of the world, well ditched and fenced; 30 acres of upland cleared, 20 acres of wood land, 20 acres of the meadow is in good order for hemp this spring, and six acres of the upland in excellent order for flax.—There is on said Farm, a HOUSE with two fire places, an excellent well, a large new barn, &c.—Likewise a HOUSE and LOT, of about two acres, in the pleasant village of Chatham; and to be LET ONLY, A large new Store house, two story high. All the above within twelve miles of Newark or Elizabeth Town.

WANTED TO HIRE, ONE or TWO Men by the Month or Year.—For further particulars, enquire of Jacob Morrell, at Chatham. Morris County, 16th March, 1776.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed, by the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen of the City and County of New-York, Commissioner of EXCISE in the said City: Therefore all persons who expect to have the privilege of the EXCISE, must apply before the 25th of March instant, to the Subscriber, at his house in Wall-Street, EVERT BANCER.

THE CONTRACTOR, for supplying the TROOP raised for the Defence of this COLONY, BOTH HERSEY GIVE NOTICE, that on Monday next, the 25th instant, he will be ready to receive tenders in writing, (sealed up) and treat for a supply for SIX MONTHS, of the following Articles, — Fresh Beef, Salt Fish, Flour, Indian Meal, Candies, Hard Soap, Fire-wood, Straw. Tenders will also be received from such Bakers as may be willing to undertake BAKING BREAD for the troops per hundred weight.—All Persons who may think proper to make tenders on this occasion, are desired to take notice, that no regard will be paid to any tender, that shall not be delivered before one o'clock of the said 25th instant.

To the PUBLIC.
AS CANCERS are of late so rife, many persons being afflicted with that direful disorder both in town and country, which fixes itself in various parts of the body, and like a vulture, preys upon them, are for want of knowing where relief is to be had, made to languish out a tedious and painful life.—In duty to my fellow creatures, (though often solicited heretofore by many, to advertise, but have hitherto been backward on account of a certain timorousness, lest I should be thought by some, to arrogate more than my proper due, which in itself perhaps is criminal) DO NOW take this method to inform those that are afflicted with CANCERS, that they may hope for a cure, by applying in time to me, in William Street, near the North church, New-York. I take them out by or with a plaiter, killing root and branch, which the knife is not able to perform. Was the knife always certain, I should be a friend to it, but I know it to be pernicious in some cases, especially when it is rooted, the plaiter is sure if it has not extended itself too deep and too far abroad in parts that are difficult to get at or very tender. It is allowed by most people, that there are many disorders incident to the human body by length of time, and through neglect, or misapplication of Medicines, become incurable; when, if taken in time, and properly treated, they might have easily been remedied.—I have, through a series of sixteen years practice, failed only in five, who were not cured, but were all satisfied, if they had applied sooner, they might have been cured.—There is no part of the body hardly, but I have taken them out and cured, and that a large number, which I can make appear, if required. Some few I shall mention for the benefit of Enquirers, who may live near them: Mrs. Pew, Middletown, New Jersey, an ulcerated Cancer on her nose, and a carcinoma on the cheek;—Miss Cook, Shrewsbury, New-Jersey, in her face, had been eat with caustic in vain;—Mr. Jones, East-Hampton, Long-Island, an ulcerated one on his cheek;—Silas Ball, Newark, an ulcerated one on his underlip;—Miss Boxley, Baltimore Maryland, an ulcerated one on her cheek;—Mr. Hyet, Newark, New-England, on his ear, had been cut twice in vain;—Robert Shadblot, Oyster-bay, Long Island, on his under lip, cut in vain;—Alexander Smith, Cranbury, New-Jersey, on his throat, likewise had been cut;—John Candier, Newark, New-Jersey, an ulcerated one on his cheek, used the pock salve for some years, but to no effect. These can testify of their cures received from me, which I think may suffice with the following relation of the cure of one in the breast, February, 1775. "Dr. Dodge, I send you as near as I can, the particulars of the cure of my Cancer. I believe, by information from several Doctors, that mine was of the worst sort, and of a very great bigness, supposed to be incurable without cutting out, which cure I received from, to use the expression infinitely less pain, trouble and cost than I expected, and through the favour of providence, under your means, perfectly cured, which favour I acknowledge, and desire my fellow creatures may be informed hereof. I am, Sir, your affectionate ELIZABETH CRANE.

Connecticut Farms, New-Jersey, Jan. 24, 1776. Those who are poor, need not be discouraged on that account, as I always have, and will do all that lies in my power to relieve the distressed and afflicted, whether I am rewarded for it or not, so I rest the Public's humble servant, JOHN DODGE. New-York, March 18, 1776. 33—6

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.
New-York, March 9, 1776. Resolved and ORDERED,

THAT Abraham Lott, Esq; Treasurer, and the Loan Officers of this Colony, shall receive in payment for the principal and interest that shall from time to time become due on the monies put out on loan by virtue of an act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the Colony of NEW-YORK, passed the sixteenth of February, 1772, entitled, "An Act for emitting the sum of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds in bills of credit, to be put out on loan, and to appropriate the interest arising thereon to the payment of the debts of this Colony, and to such public exigencies as the circumstances of this Colony may, from time to time render necessary;" as well the bills of credit heretofore issued by virtue of any law of this Colony, as those issued by order of the Congress of the United Colonies, and of the Provincial Congress of this Colony.

AND WHEREAS by virtue of the aforesaid act, the one tenth part of the said sum will become due, and is to be paid into the respective Loan Offices, on the third Tuesday of April next; And whereas by reason of the unhappy war brought upon us by the insidious attempts of the British parliament, to reduce these Colonies to a state of slavery, it may be inconvenient for the good people of this Colony, who have taken the said monies on loan, to pay the said tenth part of the same, according to the directions of the said act, RESOLVED and ORDERED, That the payment of the said tenth part of the principal be, and it is hereby suspended, until the third Tuesday in April, which will be the year of our Lord, 1777; upon which day the annual payments of the one tenth part of the said principal sum of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds, shall commence and continue from year to year, until the whole shall be paid; any thing in the said act to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding, AND WHEREAS doubts may arise in the minds of the loan officers about the disposition of such principal monies as may happen to be paid in, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, That they put the same out on loan, and that in the doing thereof, they conform in all respects to the directions of the said act.

A true Copy from the Minutes, ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

† This was a piece published in Philadelphia, the 28th of February, and republished in a Paper here of the seventh instant, in opposition to Common Sense, on the separation of the Colonies from Great-Britain.

CONTRACTOR, for

the TROOP raised for the De-
LONY, BOTH HERSEY GIVE
on Monday next, the 25th instant,
to receive tenders in writing, (sealed
to supply for SIX MONTHS, of

Salt Fish, Flour,
Candles, Hard Soap,
Straw.

will also be received from such
willing to undertake BAKING
stamps per hundred weight. All
think proper to make tenders on
delivered to take notice, that no re-
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St. JOHN'S, (in Antigua,) Feb. 3.

Yesterday the following vessels were con-
demned at a Court of Vice-Admiralty held
at the Court-House in the town of St. John,
viz.—Ship Two Brothers, loaded with flour,
bread, spermaceti candles, flaves, bees wax,
&c. &c. taken by his Majesty's ship Experi-
ment, Robert Keeler, Esq; Brig, Grey-
hound, with flour, pork, herrings, flaves,
heading, bricks, bar iron, a negro woman,
&c. &c. taken by the Argo, William Garnier,
Esq;—Sloop Two Brothers, with live stock,
cheese, onions, beef, pork, bread, bullion,
&c. &c. taken by the Viper, Samuel Greaves,
Esq;

Feb. 17. We are informed that orders
have come out by the packet, (which is at
some of the Southern Islands) to grant let-
ters of Marque, to cruise against the Ame-
ricans as a common enemy.

ANNAPOLIS, March 14.

On the fifth instant, we received informa-
tion, that a man of war (the Otter) and two
tenders, were coming up the bay, and had
taken a New England schooner. Disposi-
tions were made to receive them, if they
should attempt to land, and expresses were
sent to Baltimore and other towns. On
the seventh the man of war and tenders
appeared in sight, with some prizes, among
which, was a large ship of Mr. Hudson's,
loaded with wheat and flour. Of the har-
bour they burnt a shallow loaded with oats,
and we were informed the Pirates were
bound to Baltimore, to take or destroy our
armed ship of war, Defence, (not yet fitted
for action) lying at Baltimore. That night
the Defence was got ready and towed down
the river, well manned, chiefly with brave
Americans. Next morning, the weather
being foggy, the Defence got, undiscovered,
very near Mr. Hudson's ship, guarded by
the two tenders, which precipitately left
her, together with three or four small pri-
zes, all which were retaken by the Defence;
which, after waiting about two hours, ex-
pecting an attack from the Otter, and then
seeing her sail down the bay, returned, with
the prizes to Baltimore. The number of
men who came down to attack these Pirates,
had they attempted to land, was supposed
to be at least 3000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.

Extract of a letter from Newbern (N. Car-
olina) February 13.

"An express arrived here yesterday from
the back country, informing us that the Re-
gulators and Tories were making head
there, and intended marching to Crofs-
creek, and from thence to Cape Fear. I
am of opinion they will get well flogg'd be-
fore they reach Cape Fear, provided they
will fight. Our minute men and part of
the militia march to-morrow, and will join
Col. Catwell in Dobbs's county, from which
place he will march in two or three days
with near a thousand men under his com-
mand. Col. Rutherford informed me this
day that Col. Atte, in New Hanover county,
was on his march two days ago against the
Regulators, &c. with near two thousand
men. If three or four more of our Colonels,
in this province, raise as many men, which
I expect will soon be the case, they will be
able to attack ten thousand regulars and
beat them too I think, as our men will fight
with great resolution."

By Captain Hayman from Newbern,
North Carolina, we learn, that Governor
Martin had found means to raise 700 Tories,
whom he had joined at Crofs Creeks; that
one or two of the parties who marched in
quest of Martin's party had fell in with them,
and had surrounded them, so that 13 days
ago, at Newbern, they were in hourly ex-
pectations of hearing of a battle.

By a letter from St. Eustacia of the 23d
of February, we learn, that part of the
fleet of transports that was blown off the
coast last fall passed by that island the day
before, under convoy of the Viper sloop of
war; and that the remainder, about 20
sails, were to follow the next day, under
convoy of his Majesty's ship the Experiment
of 50 guns; that provisions were very scarce
and dear in the West-Indies, flour being no
less than 9d. per lb. at Coracao, and all
other sorts of American produce in propor-
tion.

In Congress, March 9, 1776.

RESOLVED, That no oath by way of
test, be imposed upon, exacted, or required
of any of the inhabitants of these Colonies,
by any military officer.

Extract from the minutes.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary

In Committee of Safety, March 6, 1776.

Resolved, That Major Meredith, Capt.

Wilcocks, Capt. Peters, and Mr. Peter De

Haven, be appointed to superintend and con-

duct the Provincial Manufactory of Gun-

Locks in this city; and they are empowered

to erect all works necessary for carrying on

the said manufactory in the most beneficial

manner to the public: And further to con-

tract for the making Fire-Arms, and see

that the artificers who have already con-
tracted in this city for that purpose, perform
their engagements faithfully; and this
Board will supply them with such sums of
money as the business shall require.

Extract from the minutes.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that
we have, in pursuance of the above Resol-
ve of the Committee of Safety, provided a con-
venient place for the carrying on a Provin-
cial Lock Factory on an extensive plan; and
as a proper person is appointed to direct,
teach, and superintend workmen in that
branch; all smiths who already are ac-
quainted with the Lock Business, or those
who are desirous of instruction, will be em-
ployed by applying to us, or to Mr. Benj.
Rittenhouse, at the Lock Factory, in Cherry
street, between Third and Fourth streets,
Philadelphia. All persons desirous to con-
tract for making of Fire Arms, are requested
also to apply to Samuel Meredith, John
Wilcocks, Richard Peters, jun. Peter De
Haven.

Philadelphia, March 11, 1776.

In COMMITTEE OF SAFETY,

March 14.

All Persons that can give information to
this Committee of SULPHUR ORE in
this or any neighbouring Colony, are de-
sired to give speedy intelligence; and this
Board will receive proposals from any per-
son or persons that are willing to engage in
procuring SULPHUR for the public use.

Extract from the Minutes.

William Govett, Sec'y.

The sloop Joseph, Capt. Raddon, from
this port for Georgia, three days after leav-
ing our capes was taken by the Gen. Gage
privateer, from Boston, who, the next day
took a sloop from Dominica for the north-
ward, on board of which they put five sea-
men, and Mr. McKnight, Capt. Haddon's
mate, and ordered her into Virginia; but
Mr. McKnight stood for our capes, which
missing, he ran the sloop on shore at Egg-
Harbour, where he delivered the five sea-
men into the hands of the Committee.

We hear some of the inhabitants of Anti-
gua have petitioned Admiral Young to grant
Commissions to fit out armed Vessels for the
taking all American property, which it is
said would be granted shortly.

By Captain Bernard from Nantucket, we
hear, that a ship of 300 tons burthen, which
had arrived at Sandy-hook, from England,
and was ordered from thence to Boston, had
got a ground in a gale of wind between
Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, when
some people from Martha's Vineyard, fitted
out an armed sloop, and with sundry small
boats, engaged the ship, and after an obli-
vate battle, took her, wounded the Captain
with several of the men, and carried them
into Martha's Vineyard.

NEWPORT, March 11.

We are well assured that several rank
Tories in this town, are endeavouring to
depreciate the paper currency of this con-
tinent, by asking a higher price, in paper
bills, for their rum, than if paid in silver
or gold.

By all accounts from the West-Indies,
provisions are growing very scarce and dear,
beef being 8l. and Flour 6l. that currency,
per barrel; and that they were in fear the
Negroes would rise, as their allowances were
considerably lessened.

About the beginning of last week, a ship
mounting ten guns, with 30 men, ballast
with shot, and having on board 14 600 dol-
lars, several new cables, and other cordage,
bound from Boston to New-York, was cast
away at Cape-Cod, where the people from
the adjacent parts secured the dollars, cor-
dage, guns, &c.

Captain Remington, who past by the
east end of Long-Island last Wednesday,
saw a very large ship on shore there, which
had been stripped of her sails and rigging.

Since a few of this day's papers were
struck off, we hear the above ship is a man
of war of 64 guns.—[We imagine this was
only Mr. Franklin's ship mentioned in our
last.]

Last Tuesday we had a very heavy gale
of wind here, from S. E. to S. W. in which
a schooner belonging to the ministerial fleet,
lying near Hope, in this bay, lost both her
masts and bowsprit, one sloop belonging
to said fleet lost her mast and bowsprit, and
another her mast, and the Rose, Captain
Wallace, was within a few rods of going
ashore on Hope.—One tender sunk at her
anchors.—George Romeo was very near
suffering shipwreck in said gale.

Last Friday, as the ship Swan, Captain
Ayscough, was coming down to this town
to receive a supply of provisions for the a-
bove fleet, she ran upon the Blue Rocks,
where she lay five or six hours, but as the
wind was very small, she got off again with-
out receiving much damage.

Last Saturday the ministerial fleet, was
supplied from this town, with 14 hogheads
of rum, 2000lb. of beef, 15,000lb. of candles,
and a number of other articles, besides some
private presents, which must be looked up-

on as a return of thanks, for their plund-
ering a number of poor widows and their
daughters of almost every rag of clothes they
had in the world.

NEW-YORK, March 21.

By EXPRESS,

Arrived on Tuesday night from Cam-
bridge, which place he left the 14th, we
learn, that General Howe made a feint
of embarkation, in order to draw off our
troops from Dorchester Point, to induce us
to attack his lines, which at the same time
were doubly manned: The bait did not
take, Gen. Washington secured the heights
with 7000 men, and a reserve of 5000 were
ready at Roxbury, to sustain him, in case of
need. Our army was soon increased to the
amount of 30 000 men; every thing con-
spired to render General Howe's designs
fruitless, and he has at last been obliged to
turn his feet into a real embarkation: He
can no longer stay there, as he is inflated
on every side. The Admiral's ship, and a
number of the transports had left the har-
bour, and anchored in Nantasket road, thence
of the army embarking as fast as possible;
and there is no doubt but their destination is
for New York.

GENERAL WASHINGTON has al-
ready detached six regiments for this place,
who are already advanced 100 miles to-
wards it; 2000 men from Connecticut are
coming; thirteen other regiments will soon be
here, so that we shall in a few days have an
army of at least 20,000 men, to oppose our
enemies, and we have a train of 200 pieces
of cannon ready to salute them.

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, March 14.

Captain Manly has taken another tran-
sport, 400 tons burthen, laden with peas,
potatoes, pork, four-grout, 10 packages of
medicine, six carriage guns, four swivels,
three barrels of powder, &c. and carried her
into Newbury.

A great number of letters for officers in
Boston, were taken in the above ship, many
of which mention great difficulty in raising
recruits for the American service, and that
it was apprehended the British army would
be very little superior, the ensuing cam-
paign, to what it was the last.

The Cambridge Paper of the 14th inst.
makes no mention of the Regulars or Fleet
leaving Boston.

A letter from Cambridge, dated the 14th
instants, that about one third of the King's
troops, with the horse, had embarked and
sailed, the rest were embarking in the
utmost hurry and confusion. They had
plundered the town, of merchandise, and
such of the most valuable effects as they
could carry off, the rest they destroyed; and
gave out that they were bound to Halifax.
Most of the principal Tories were likewise
embarking in all the vessels they could hire,
which they were obliged to work them-
selves, as no seamen were to be had. The
Tory, Henry Lloyd, who had supplied the
troops with provisions, appeared almost de-
rived of his senses. It was expected the
Provincial troops would enter Boston, as on
Sunday last.

We hear General Thomson arrived in
town yesterday from Philadelphia, with a
number of troops.

General Putnam, with a proper number
of troops, was on his way to New-York.

On Thursday last about 6 or 700 of the
Mechanicks of this city, convened at the
house of David Phillips, and from thence at-
tended the Committee of Mechanicks to the
Exchange, where they delivered a very pa-
thetic address of thanks to the Committee of
Inspection, for their kind attention to the
public good, in particular for their Resol-
ve of the 9th instant, limiting the prices of
West-India produce.

On Tuesday the 12th instant, departed
this life, greatly lamented by all who knew
her, aged 17 years and six months, Miss
JOHANNA SMITH, only child of
Mr. Christopher Smith, of this City, mer-
chant; adorned with every virtue and ami-
able accomplishments, this young lady lived
an exemplary and good pattern to her sex.
Left behind her remains were interred in the
Family vault at St. George's chapel.

[The pieces signed, An American Whig,
Essex, and several others, coming two late,
are omitted for want of room. Also Siric-
tures on Governor Tryon's letter to the
people of New-York.] On sundry letters
signed Cato, and some other late publica-
tions in the Philadelphia, and one or two
New-York News-Papers, against COMMON
SENSE, and the Common rights and free-
dom, of all the British American Colonies.
Also an earnest recommendation from the
Honourable Continental Congress, publish-
ed the 16th instant, that Friday the 17th of
May next, be observed, by the United Co-
lonies, as a day of Humiliation, Fasting, and
Prayer.]

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,

New-York, March 16, 1776.

Extract from the Minutes.

WHEREAS the Ministry of Great

Britain, are not only depriving us of

POET'S CORNER.

THE various, fleeting joys that rise,
And vanish from us every day,
Can ne'er the thinking mind surprise,
Directed still by wisdom's ray.
If dark the spot, if dense our woes,
If ill on ill the billows roll,
'Tis Providence that all bestows,
The ways of Heaven we must adore!
Our friends, endeared by tender love,
Our hearts desire, our souls delight,
Snatch'd from our arms as phantoms fly,
And mock our straining eager sight:
Yet but a moment intervene,
When we ourselves shall be remov'd;
Shall quit this vain and trifling scene,
And all that are by us below'd.
To pure, unattain'd, perfect bliss,
The soul escap'd its prison hies;
Mounts from its cave, from all amiss,
And gladsome, hails its kindred skies!
Oh! let, my friends, this verse reclaim,
From every mean or base desire;
For souls impure, can never aim,
To join the bliss celestial choir.

At a meeting of the committee of inspection, for the town of Redding, in Fairfield county, held at Redding, on the 24th day of February, 1776.
LEMUEL SANFORD, Esq. Chairman.
WHEREAS, John Malley, John Malley, junr., Jesse Beardsley and Zachary Morehouse, all of Redding, (having been heretofore proceeded against as enemies to their country,) do in compliance with a resolve, made and passed by a convention held at Fairfield, in, and for Fairfield county, on the 18th day of January, 1776, declare to this committee, that they will comply with Continental regulations, in every case where they are not hindered by a religious test of conscience; and that they will in no case, directly or indirectly, oppose the country in the measures taken for its defence.
Resolved, That their said declaration is honest and sincere, and that they be, and they, each and every of them, are hereby recommended to the esteem and friendship of their country, as friends to the same.

A true copy from the Minutes,
31-32 **THADDEUS BENEDICT**, Clerk P. T.



The Famous Bay Horse
CALLED
Bold Forrester
WILL cover the ensuing season, at Mr. JOHN HUTCHINSON's at Troy, (in the county of Morris, East New-Jersey,) at four pounds ten shillings for the season.—Bald Forrester is now rising seven years old, is full fifteen hands high, and free from all blemishes.—He was got by Bold Tom, his dam by Croft's Forrester, and is thought by good judges, to be the best horse that ever was brought to that province; as he has strength and action superior to any horse that ever was shown on the continent. He is very successful in getting colts, which prove good hunters or excellent coach horses, and are in general the best stock I ever knew.—ALSO, at the same place the famous HORSE, called

GOLDEN FARMER, That covered last season at Lewis Morris Esq's, at Morrisania, will will cover mares at four pounds York currency the season. Golden Farmer is now rising 5 years old, 16 hands high, free from all blemishes; from shape, strength, colour and action; is scarce to be paralleled; his colts are allowed by good judges, to be preferable to any horse's colts in America; his blood is as follows.—he was got by bold Hercules, whose dam was got by the Duke of Bolton's little John; and little John by old Partner. Golden Farmer's dam was allowed to be the best brood mare in Yorkshire, of the hunting kind. Own brother to golden Farmer, was refused one thousand guineas for, at four years old. This is a true Pedigree. Witness my hand.

JOHN HUTCHINSON.
* * Good graft for mares on moderate terms, and proper care. The money to be paid when the mares are covered, or before taken away.
Troy is only 7 miles distant from Morris-Town, 15 from Springfield, and 21 from Elizabeth-Town.
March 8, 1776

To be sold at **PUBLIC VENDOR** in Elizabeth-Town,
ON Monday the 18th instant, (by persons appointed for that purpose,) the ship Blue Mountain Valley, with all her tackle, apparel and cargo, consisting of a quantity of excellent New-Castle coal, a quantity of London porter, beans, peas, bread, flour, beef, pork, cannon, powder, and a number of articles too tedious to mention; the vendue will begin at two o'clock in the forenoon, when the conditions will be made known. The coal will be first sold, and the vendue continue from day to day till all is sold.

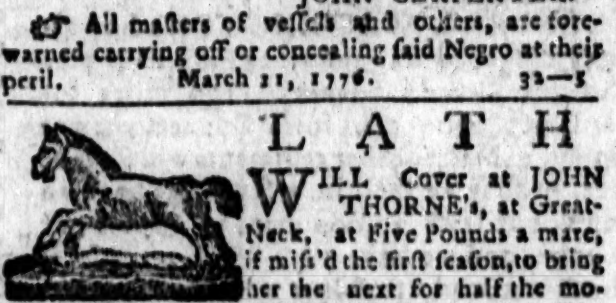
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A Number of **PARTNERS**, to be concerned in a **VESSEL** or **VESSELS**, to cruise against **OUR ENEMIES**.—Enquire of the Printer.
* * The **VESSELS** will have **COMMISSIONS**, from a neighbouring Government.

Five Dollars REWARD.
RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living at Raritan in Somerset county, New Jersey, an indentured servant boy, named **JOHN WASSING**, about fifteen years old, about five feet high, born in Ireland: Had on a grey fur-trimmed coat, long waistcoat, a felt hat, brown jacket, and old buckskin breeches; has a short nose, fair faced, much marked with the small pox, pale countenance, and slow of speech.—Whoever takes up and secures the said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by **ISAAC DAVIS**.
March 12th, 1776.

ALL Persons having any demands against the estate of **John Ludlow**, late of Aquackunk, deceased, are desired to bring in the same to the subscribers, and such as are indebted to said estate, are requested to make speedy payment to prevent being sued by
GEORGE D. LUDLOW, Executors.
CARY LUDLOW,

ALL Persons indebted to **SAMUEL HAKE**, late of the city of New-York, Merchant, are desired forthwith to pay the same to the subscribers, (who has possession of his books and papers, and is fully empowered to receive his debts in his absence,) or they may expect suits will be commenced against them, without further notice.—from
CARY LUDLOW.

RUN AWAY, last Tuesday the Fifth inst. from the Subscriber living at Brooklyn-Ferry, A **Negro Man**, named **TOM**, about twenty three years of age, five feet eight inches high.—Had on when he went away, a blue jacket, buckskin breeches, blue and white spotted stockings, a tow shirt, an old beaver hat cut small, a half worn pair of shoes, with odd buckles.—He is a likely well set fellow, underlands butchering very well, was late the property of John Beck, of the city of New-York, butcher, speaks Dutch and English very well. Whoever takes up and secures the said Negro, so that his Master may have him again, shall receive **TWENTY SHILLINGS** Reward if taken in the City, and if taken out of the City, **FORTY SHILLINGS**, and all reasonable charges paid by **JOHN CARPENTER**.
* * All masters of vessels and others, are forewarned carrying off or concealing said Negro at their peril.
March 11, 1776.



LATH
WILL cover at **JOHN THORNE's**, at Great Neck, at Five Pounds a mare, if milt'd the first season, to bring her the next for half the money, or three pounds to insure a living colt.—The noted bay horse **LATH**, formerly the property of Mr. Delancy, is full fifteen hands high, front and bony; he was got by Shepherd's Crab, sire of Mr. Vernon's Shepherds, (at present the best mare in England) the Duke of Devonshire's celebrated Crab and many other capital races. Shepherd's Crab was a very excellent son of Old Crab, and out of the famous Withington Mare, daughter of Old Partner; his dam was got by Lath, the best son of the Godolphin Arabian, and out of Roxana, a daughter of the Bald Galloway, the finest Horse in Devonshire, Children excepted, that ever ran over Newmarket; his grand dam by the same Flying Childers, great grand dam by Makefield, out of a full sister of Honeycomb-Punch, son of the Taffolet Barb, and his great great grand dam, was a natural Barb Mare.

This Horse in 1757, then four years old, won the eight hundred Guinea subscription at Newmarket, beating Lord Bollingbroke's Tartar and seven others; Tartar won one thousand Guineas and two Plates the same year. In 1768 he landed in America, and that year won the Fifty Pounds, weight for age Plate, at Newmarket on Long Island. In 1769 he won the Jockey-Club Purse of 100l. at Philadelphia, beating the then best running Horses from Maryland; and in 1770 he also won the Hundred at the same place. In 1771 he won the Hundred at Newmarket, and never was conquered in this country till the year 1773, when he run out of condition, otherwise it is thought he would have won easily.

PURSUANT to an order of the Superior Court of Common Pleas in and for the County of Somerset in New-Jersey, **PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given, to all the Creditors of **Geoffrey Cook**, an insolvent Debtor, now confined in the goal of the County of Somerset aforesaid, that they be and appear before any two of the Judges of the Court aforesaid, on the second Tuesday of April next, at twelve o'clock of said day, at the Court House of the County aforesaid, to show cause, (if any they have) why an assignment of the said insolvent Debtor's estate should not be made to such person or persons as shall then and there be appointed, and he be released from his confinement agreeable to the directions of an act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly of the province of New-Jersey, made and passed in the twelfth year of his present Majesty's reign, entitled, an act for the relief of insolvent Debtors.
Somerset County, February 18, 1776.

At the desire of some of the members of the Hon. the Continental Congress, and some of the officers of the association—
Just published, and now selling
By **WILLIAM GREEN**,
In Maiden-Lane,
(Price Twenty-eight Shillings, Two Volumes, in neat Bindings.)

THE MILITARY GUIDE,
For **YOUNG OFFICERS**,
By **THOMAS SIMES**, Esq. Major.
Author of the Military Dictionary.
THIS work is a large and valuable treatise, from the most celebrated Military Writers, Marshal Saxe.—General Mordaunt.—Prince Ferdinand.—&c. Containing the experience of many brave heroes in critical situations, for the use of young officers; including an excellent military, historical and explanatory **DICTIONARY**.
To which is now added,
F. Extracts from a military code, containing reflections on the raising, arming, clothing, and discipline of the British infantry and cavalry. By Campbell Dalgryple, Esq. Lieut. Colonel to the King's own regiment of dragoons.
The whole illustrated with eleven copper-plates.
As a very large number of these books are subscribed for, non-subscribers who want a set, must be speedy in their application.

FOR SALE.
An excellent new **WAGGON** and two second hand riding **CHAIRS**.
Enquire of the Printer.

THE Committee of Observation and correspondence for the county of Somerset, in the province of New-Jersey, at their meeting at Hillsborough, on Wednesday the 14th instant, took into their consideration the great importance of promoting manufactures in America at this time. They were speedily convinced of the happy situation of the county of Somerset for an inland trade, and were inform'd from every quarter, of the spirited and ardent passions to promote manufactures of different kinds. After mature deliberation on what it was their duty and in their power to do, to continue and improve the disposition now so generally prevailing, they fixed upon this principle.—That whatever will make it easy for every person old or young, rich or poor, to do a little, and immediately to turn that little to their own advantage, as well as throw it into the public service, must have the most immediate and powerful influence. With this view they determined that there should be, fixed markets in different parts of this county, for the materials and instruments of manufactures in general, but particularly the linen and woolen; and for goods in every stage of their progress: Therefore the public may expect at the places and times under written, markets for wool, woollen yarn, cloth, fine and coarse wool cards; and for flax, rough and dressed; linen yarn in any quantity, cloth, green and whitened, altered and mending for looms, wheels, reels, &c. These markets will also be very proper times of meeting, for persons of substance to give out, and poor persons to receive wool or flax for spinning. All the gentlemen concerned in projecting this measure, and many others, will encourage it to the utmost of their power, by buying what they can turn to account, and selling what they have to spare. The Committee are also desirous that the action and necessity of it should appear. General industry cannot be produced in any other way; many poor people (old and young) would spin a little if they knew where to turn it into ready money at the end of a week or a month; but they have neither flock to purchase the materials, nor are they able to wait the time nor find the hands and assistance necessary to bring it to a fabric of any consequence; and on the other hand, many persons of better station would do a great deal if they could be readily supplied with such materials or work as they may stand in need of to complete what they have. The laudable and generous undertakings by subscription to carry on manufactures of any particular branch, are proper for cities and not for the country; nor are they by any means so free from risk as the method here proposed, in which indeed there is neither risk nor expense, but a door opened for every one to turn his own or family's industry to his own immediate and greatest gain. It is also supposed that this scheme, if carried into execution, will be an advantage to the large manufacturers, and they to the country. If plenty and variety are produced, purchasers will come from a considerable distance. It is therefore earnestly requested and hoped, that public spirited persons, will give encouragement to this plan at first, particularly by bringing to sale, whatever they can spare, because it is supposed there will be many more buyers than sellers, in the present state of things. After it is begun, there is little doubt that common interest will keep it up, and perhaps it will others to imitate it.

In prosecution of this plan, a market is to be held for the western precinct, at Princeton; and for Bedminster, at Pluckmin; being distant parts of the county, on the first Tuesday of this instant March; and in like manner on the first Tuesday of every month. For Bernard's Town, at John Boylan's; and for the Eastern precinct, at James Whitecock's; the second Tuesday in March, and so on monthly. For Bridgewater at Sound-Brook, on the third Tuesday of March; and so on monthly. And, for Hillsborough, at Somerset Court House, the fourth Tuesday in March; and so on monthly, as above. By this means there will be a market, with few exceptions, every week in the year, in some part of this extensive county.

The above is published by Order of the Committee,
31-32 **JOHN WITHERSPOON**, Printer.
Common Council Chamber, Feb. 18, 1776.
PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 15th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the common council chamber in the city-hall, in the city of New-York, there will be exposed to sale at public auction, the ferry at and from Peck's-Ship, to and from the wharf or landing place near the ferry-house on Nassau-Island: Also the ferry at and from the Slip fronting the Fly market, to and from the wharf or landing place on said Nassau-Island; together with the ferry house, barns, pens, &c. And also the ferry at and from the Slip commonly called Canals Slip, to and from the wharf or landing place of Messrs Philip Livingston and Henry Remsen, on said Nassau Island. The said several ferries are to be let for the term of two years, from the first day of May next.—No person will be allowed to farm more than one of the said ferries. The conditions of lease may be seen daily (Sunday excepted) at the town clerk's office.

By Order of the Common Council,
AUGUSTUS V. CORTLANDT, Clk.
RICHARD SPEAIGHT,
Has for sale at his house in Scotch-Street, or of himself in the New City-Hall,
ACHYMICAL BALSAM approved of by some of the best Physicians in London, to be an excellent medicine for coughs, asthma, those in a consumptive decay, pains in the breast and all rheumatic disorders; it has been of great effect in plethors of long standing, and all inward weaknesses. This balsam is sold in bottles of a dollar each, half bottles, four shillings, and allowances to those who buy to sell again, seal'd with my own seal, and the directions signed with my own name.
I have still an assortment of patent medicines, such as,
Tuslington's Balsam,
Anderson's,
Lockyer's, and
Hooper's,
James's Powders,
Story's Worm Cakes,
Balsam Honey,
Stoughton's Balm,
Together with an assortment of Drugs and Medicines, which will be sold on reasonable terms, for cash.

RICHARD SPEAIGHT hopes that those whose accounts have been due to him before his late partnership commenced, would call upon him and settle, as being in confinement, he is under the necessity of advertising for his support, together with a wife and children.

New York, Haverer, Dutch County, Feb. 11.
To be **SOLD** on reasonable **TERMS**,
TWO hundred acres of good land for hemp or grain, it being well watered and pleasantly situated, with a good dwelling house and barn; it may be entered upon in May next, or sooner, if it suits the purchaser; 100 acres of which is meadow, well drained, and very good for hemp or corn, and natural for grain, 30 acres in good English grass, that will mow two tons an acre; the other 50 acres are good wheat and timber land in one year there has been raised 100 bushels of wheat, eight tons of hemp, and 170 bushels of hemp seed; likewise it is most excellent for hay and stock. An indisputable title will be given by the persons on the premises.

RALPH SMITH and **SON**.
N. B. The farm is five miles from Morris Town, 14 miles from Newark, 13 from New-York, and joining the farm formerly William Kelly's.
Likewise for **S.A.L.C.**
A Quantity of **HEMP-SEED**.

THREE POUNDS Reward.
RUN AWAY from the subscriber the last evening, a negro man named **WILL**, supposed to be about forty years of age, country born, about five feet nine inches high, a talking noisy fellow with his intimates, thin visage and large mouth, has lost all his upper fore teeth except one remarkable large tooth standing single; had on and took with him a red druffe great coat, a short blue cloth coat, a light coloured large or sagathie coat, a brown double breasted jacket of velvet, and a red cloth jacket lined with white, one pair black stocking breeches, and one pair brown velvet breeches, one pair drilling breeches, and a pair blue druffe trousers, woollen and linen stockings, an old beaver hat, and one white wool hat, a pair thick shoes half soled, and a pair of old pumps.—Supposed to be seduced away by a man, by the name of John McCleave, a native of Scotland, about five feet nine or ten inches high, wore red trousers and green lappet'd coat, with short black hair, had a hat cut in the form of a jockey's hat. Whoever takes up and secures said negro and white man, so that his master may have him, and the man brought to justice, shall have the above reward of Three Pounds, or Thirty Shillings for each, and all reasonable charges paid, if taken fifty miles from home; if one hundred miles, double the sum, paid by **JAMES HORTON**, Junr.
Rye Neck, 3d March, 1776.
Westchester County.

N. B. As the negro is an ingenious fellow, he thought he would endeavour to get on board a man of war, or go to the King's forces.

TO BE SOLD.
ALL the personal estate of the late Dr. Lewis Johnston, of the city of Perth Amboy, consisting of negroes, both men and women; a flock of very fine cattle, household furniture, plate, farmer's utensils, &c.

Also the farm whereon he now lives, situate in the city of Perth Amboy aforesaid, containing about one hundred and sixty six acres, on which are two very good tenements conveniently and pleasantly situated on Raritan River, where great plenty of the best of oysters and clams are to be had; good gardens with a choice collection of fruit, are joining to each of the tenements, with good houses and other convenient buildings. It is proposed to sell these tenements, either separately with a sufficient quantity of land, or together, as may be most suitable.

Also about five hundred and fifty acres, opposite Perth Amboy, adjoining the land of John Stevens, Esq. and the River Raritan.—This land is remarkably well timbered, and so situated that the timber and firewood can be very easily transported to New-York, the most distant part of it being more than two miles from a convenient landing. There is on it about sixty acres of cleared land, whereon is a house and well built barn, and a young bearing orchard of two hundred apple trees grafted with the best fruit. The improved part of timber land sufficient to accommodate a farm, and twelve acres of very good fall meadow, will be sold separately; the rest of it in lots as may be most suitable.

Whoever inclines to purchase any, or either of the above articles, may apply to the subscribers, and know the terms. And whatever of the above estate may remain unsold, on the second Tuesday in April next, will on that day be exposed to sale at public vendue, in Perth Amboy aforesaid.

James Parker,
John Smyth,
Heathcote Johnston, Executors.

For IRELAND and GLASGOW.
The New Big **HANNAH**,
John McNaughton, Master,
will sail in ten days.—
For passage apply to **Walter** and **Thomas Buchanan** and Company, or the Master on board the vessel lying at Lupton's Wharf.
* * This vessel has the best accommodations for cabin or steerage passengers.
New York, 7th March, 1776.

LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURES, CHINA,
GLASS and EARTHEN WARE.
A large and very general assortment, to be sold
At **RHINELANDER'S STORE**,
The corner of Burling's-Slip, consisting of
CHINA and earthen ware, dishes, plates, punch
and other bowls of all sizes, tea pots, milk
pots, sugar dishes, and cups and saucers, a great
variety.

GLASS WARE.
Decanters and wine glasses, common and fine,
tumblers of all sizes; quart and pint cans, fruit
frames with bottles, vinegar cruets, salt, sugar
dishes, milk pots, &c.
A **L.S.O.**
A quantity of common British ware in crates, and
a few **QUART BOTTLES**.